

## **METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR CONTROLLING POWER DRAWN FROM AN ENERGY CONVERTER**

### **BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**

#### **1. Field of Invention**

This invention relates to energy conversion and more particularly to methods and apparatus for controlling power drawn from an energy converter operable to convert energy from a physical source into electrical energy.

#### **2. Description of Related Art**

Energy conversion devices such as photovoltaic arrays are commonly used to provide power to electrical loads. Often these loads are direct current (DC) loads such as batteries, for example. Recently, efficiencies in power conversion devices are giving rise to solar power systems that supply power to an alternating current (AC) load such as an AC power grid such as may be operated by a public utility company. Such power systems may employ a photovoltaic array and an interface for converting power in a form received from the photovoltaic array into a form operable to be received by the AC power grid. Such an interface may involve a DC to AC inverter.

Interfaces of the type described above often seek to cause maximum power to be provided to the AC power grid. The maximum power available to be provided to the AC power grid depends upon the conditions under which the energy conversion device is operated and in the case of a photovoltaic array, these conditions include the amount of insolation and the temperature of the array, for example. A maximum power point, or voltage at which maximum power may be extracted from the array, is a desirable point at which to operate the array and conventional systems seek to find this point. The maximum power point changes however, due to changes in insolation and due to changes in temperature of the array and thus control systems are employed to constantly seek this point.

One way of seeking the maximum power point is to periodically perturb and observe the power output of the array and then adjust the power demanded from the array accordingly to cause the voltage of the array to be as close as possible to the maximum power point. Typically, such perturb and observe methodologies involve perturbing the present power supplied to the load by a fixed amount such as 4 watts, for example and then observing the effect on power supplied by the array and the voltage measured at the array. Perturbing involves temporarily increasing the power supplied to the load by a fixed amount such as 4 watts, for example. If the change in power is negative and voltage measured at the array drops by a significant amount, too much power is being extracted from the array and the power demand on the array must be reduced, in which case the power supplied by the array is usually reduced by some fixed incremental value, such as 4 watts, for example. If the voltage does not change by a significant amount when the power is perturbed, perhaps not enough power is being extracted from the array and the present power drawn from the array must be increased in which case the power demanded from the array is usually increased by a fixed amount, such as 4 watts.

The above described perturb and observe methodology is typically conducted at the switching speed of a switching mode power supply connected to the array, e.g., 100 kHz, and results in a dithering of power drawn from the array, in fixed amounts. Where the incremental amount is 4 watts for example, as described above, there will be a constant dithering of power demanded from the array, in the amount of 4 watts about a common mode value which may be approximately equal to the maximum power output of the array. When the load is an AC power grid, the load effectively fluctuates at the line frequency of the grid, which in North America is typically 60 Hz. Consequently, the 100 kHz perturb and observe frequency of most switching mode power supplies used to supply DC loads is too fast for applications where the load is an AC power grid. Thus, the perturb and observe frequency must be decreased.

However, decreasing the perturb and observe frequency can waste power, especially when changes in insolation occur.

Changes in insolation can change the maximum power available from the array from say 200 watts to 2000 watts in a matter of seconds. This situation may occur when a cloud, for example, moves or dissipates from a position blocking sunlight shining on the array to a position in which full sun is received on the array. With 4 watt power increments, and a perturb and observe period of 50 mSec, the time to change the power drawn from the array from 200 watts to 2000 watts would be about 22 seconds. During this period the full available power is not being drawn from the array resulting in inefficient operation.

#### **SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION**

In accordance with one aspect of the invention there is provided a method of controlling power drawn from an energy converter to supply a load, where the energy converter is operable to convert energy from a physical source into electrical energy. The method involves changing the amount of power drawn from the energy converter when a supply voltage of the energy converter meets a criterion, said criterion and a change in the amount of power drawn from the energy converter being dependent upon a present amount of power supplied to the load.

The method may involve measuring the supply voltage.

Changing the power drawn from the energy converter may include decreasing the power drawn from the energy converter by an amount corresponding to a change in the power supplied to the load in a time interval, or it may include increasing the power drawn from the energy converter by an amount associated with a range of power supplied to the load.

The method may involve deeming the supply voltage satisfies the criterion when the supply voltage is within a first range of voltages relative to a reference voltage. The reference voltage may correspond to a maximum power point of the energy conversion device. The first range may include voltages greater than the reference voltage, or the first range may include voltages less than the reference voltage. Alternatively, the first range may include voltages less than the reference voltage and voltages greater than the reference voltage. The first range may exclude a range of voltages within a limit of the reference voltage, and the first range may be dependent upon a trend in measured voltage. The first range may be dependent upon a change in voltage occurring after an increase in power. Moreover, the first range may be bounded between minimum and maximum limits.

The method may further involve performing the method periodically, and defining a period for performing the method periodically. Defining the period may include defining the period as a function of the power supplied to the load. The method may involve increasing the period when the power supplied to the load is relatively low and decreasing the period when the power supplied to the load is relatively high.

The method may further involve adjusting the reference voltage periodically, or may involve increasing the reference voltage when a change in power drawn from the energy converter results in a change in supply voltage within a second range. The second range may be dependent upon the amount of power being supplied to the load. The second range may be relatively small when a relatively large amount of power is supplied to the load and the second range may be relatively large when a relatively small amount of power is supplied to the load. The amount by which the reference voltage is decreased may be dependent upon the amount of power supplied to the load. The amount by which the reference voltage is decreased may be relatively large when the amount of power supplied to the load is relatively low and the amount by which

the reference voltage is decreased may be relatively low when the amount of power supplied to the load is relatively high.

5 In accordance with another aspect of the invention there is provided an apparatus for controlling an energy transfer device operable to draw electrical energy from an energy converter operable to convert energy from a physical source into electrical energy and supply the electrical energy to a load. The apparatus includes a load power sensor operable to measure power supplied to the load by the energy transfer device, a voltage sensor operable to measure a  
10 supply voltage the energy converter, and a processor, in communication with the voltage sensor, the load power sensor and the energy transfer device. The processor is configured to cause the energy transfer device to change the amount of power drawn from the energy converter when the supply voltage of the energy converter meets a criterion, wherein said criterion and the change in  
15 power drawn from the energy converter is dependent upon a present amount of power being supplied to the load.

The processor may be configured to decrease the power drawn from the energy converter by an amount corresponding to a change in the power supplied to the  
20 load in a time interval. Alternatively, the processor may be configured to increase the power drawn from the energy converter by an amount associated with a range of power supplied to the load.

The processor may be configured to deem that the supply voltage satisfies the  
25 criterion when the supply voltage is within a first range of voltages relative to a reference voltage. The reference voltage may correspond to a maximum power point of the energy conversion device.

The first range may include voltages greater than the reference voltage, it may  
30 includes voltages less than the reference voltage, or it may include voltages less than the reference voltage and voltages greater than the reference voltage. The first range may exclude a range of voltages within a limit of the reference

voltage, and may be dependent upon a trend in measured voltage. The first range may further be dependent upon a change in voltage occurring after an increase in power, and may be bounded between minimum and maximum limits.

5

The processor may be configured to periodically measure the supply voltage and change the power drawn from the energy converter accordingly, and may be further configured to define a period for measuring the supply voltage, and the period may be defined as a function of the power supplied to the load. The processor may be configured to increase the period when the power supplied to the load is relatively low and decrease the period when the power supplied to the load is relatively high.

10

The processor may be configured to adjust the reference voltage periodically. The processor may be configured to increase the reference voltage when an increase in power drawn from the energy converter results in a change in supply voltage within a second range. The second range may be dependent upon the amount of power being drawn from the energy converter. The second range may be relatively small when relatively large amounts of power are being drawn from the energy converter and the second range may be relatively large when relatively small amounts of power are being drawn from the energy converter. The processor may be further configured to decrease the reference voltage by an amount dependent upon the amount of power supplied to the load. In particular, the processor may be configured to decrease the reference voltage by a relatively large amount when the power supplied to the load is relatively low and to decrease the reference voltage by a relatively small amount when the power supplied to the load is relatively high. The apparatus may include an output operable to provide a power command signal to the energy transfer device, and the processor may be configured to produce the power command signal to represent the change in power to be drawn from the energy conversion device.

15

20

25

30

In accordance with another aspect of the invention there is provided a system including the foregoing apparatus and further including the energy transfer device. The energy transfer device may include a DC to DC converter connected between the energy converter and the load, and may also include a DC to AC inverter connected between the DC to DC converter and the load. The system may further include the load, and the load may include an AC power grid. The processor may include an output operable to provide a power command signal to the energy transfer device, and the processor may be configured to produce the power command signal to represent the change in power to be drawn from the energy conversion device.

In accordance with another aspect of the invention there is provided an apparatus for controlling an energy transfer device operable to draw electrical power from an energy converter operable to convert energy from a physical source into electrical energy, and supply the electrical energy to a load. The apparatus includes provisions for measuring power supplied to the load by the power transfer device, provisions for measuring a supply voltage of the energy converter, and provisions, in communication with the provisions for measuring power, the provisions for measuring voltage and the energy transfer device, for changing the amount of power drawn from the energy converter by the energy transfer device when a supply voltage of the energy converter meets a criterion, wherein said criterion and a change in the amount of power drawn from the energy converter are dependent upon a present amount of power being supplied to the load.

In accordance with another aspect of the invention there is provided a computer readable medium encoded with codes for directing a processor circuit to control an energy transfer device operable to draw power from an energy converter operable to convert energy from a physical source into electrical energy, and supply the energy to a load, the codes directing the processor circuit to cause the energy transfer device to change the amount of power drawn from the energy converter when a supply voltage of the energy converter meets a

criterion, said criterion and a change in the amount of power drawn from the energy converter is dependent upon a present amount of power supplied to the load.

5 In accordance with another aspect of the invention there is provided a computer readable signal encoded with codes for directing a processor circuit to control an energy transfer device operable to draw power from an energy converter operable to convert energy from a physical source into electrical energy, and supply the energy to a load, the codes directing the processor circuit to cause  
10 the energy transfer device to change the amount of power drawn from the energy converter when a supply voltage of the energy converter meets a criterion, said criterion and a change in the amount of power drawn from the energy converter being dependent upon a present amount of power supplied to the load.

15 Other aspects and features of the present invention will become apparent to those ordinarily skilled in the art upon review of the following description of specific embodiments of the invention in conjunction with the accompanying figures.

## 20 BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

In drawings which illustrate embodiments of the invention,

25 Figure 1 is a block diagram of an energy conversion system according to a first embodiment of the invention.

Figure 2 is a graph of power-voltage characteristics of a photovoltaic cell array for various values of insolation S at a temperature of 25 degrees Celsius.

30 Figure 3 is a block diagram of an energy transfer device according to an embodiment of the invention.



Figure 4 is a block diagram of a processor circuit of the load interface shown in Figure 3.

5 Figure 5 is a flow chart of a main routine executed by the processor circuit shown in Figure 4.

Figure 6 is a flow chart of a regulation window calculation subroutine called by the main routine shown in Figure 5.

10

Figure 7 is a schematic representation of regulation zones associated with the photovoltaic array shown in Figure 2.

Figure 8 is a flow chart of a regulate routine called by the main routine shown in Figure 5.

15

Figure 9A is a flow chart of a more power routine called by the regulate routine shown in Figure 8.

20

Figure 9B is a table for determining a change in power according to a current AC power being provided by the system shown in Figure 3.

Figure 10A is a flow chart of a less power routine called by the regulate routine shown in Figure 8.

25

Figure 10B is a Table relating present AC power to a DC offset value, an MPPT increase value and a back-off value used by the second portion of the less power routine shown in Figure 10A.

30

Figure 11A is a flow chart of a find MPPT subroutine called by the main routine shown in Figure 5.

Figure **11B** is a Table relating current AC power to an MPPT limit used by the find MPPT subroutine shown in Figure **11A**.

#### **DETAILED DESCRIPTION**

5 Referring to Figure **1** an energy supply system according to a first embodiment of the invention is shown generally at **10**. The system includes an energy converter **12** and an energy transfer device **14** which together cooperate to supply energy to a load **16**.

10 The energy converter **12** is of a general class of energy conversion devices that are able to supply electrical power in response to a supply of physical energy. Such devices are able to be operated under conditions where the supply voltage and supply current produced by the device are optimized such that for a given physical power input a maximum electrical power, i.e. a  
15 maximum working power is produced. The supply current and supply voltage conditions under which maximum working power can be extracted from the energy conversion device change depending upon the physical power available and operating conditions of the device.

20 For example, the energy converter **12** may include a photovoltaic array and the energy transfer device **14** may include a DC to AC converter for supplying electrical energy to an AC load such as an AC power grid.

25 Where the energy converter **12** includes a photovoltaic array, physical energy in the form of light energy is converted by the photovoltaic array into electrical energy. The maximum working power that can be drawn from the photovoltaic array depends upon the physical power available, i.e. the amount of light insulating the array and the temperature of the array. For every insolation and temperature combination there is a maximum power point at  
30 which the supply voltage and supply current produced by the array are optimized to cause maximum energy conversion efficiency, or in other words to allow the most working power possible to be drawn from the array.

Changes in voltage at the array are effected by changes in the amount of current drawn from the array. In general, the greater the current draw, the less the voltage. Since the power drawn from the array may be calculated as the product of the current and voltage at the array, the power output of the array may be plotted relative to voltage as shown in Figure 2, for various levels of insolation. From Figure 2 it can be seen that the power output of the photovoltaic array increases to a point and then decreases with increasing array voltage. The point at which the power is the greatest is the maximum power point. The embodiment described herein seeks to find this maximum power point and regulate the output voltage of the array to it.

In the embodiment shown, referring back to Figure 1, in accordance with one aspect of the invention, the energy transfer device 14 controls the power drawn from the energy converter 12 by measuring a supply voltage of the energy converter and when the measured supply voltage satisfies a first criterion dependent upon the power supplied to the load, the amount of power drawn from the energy converter is, in one mode of operation, changed by an amount dependent upon the amount of power being supplied to the load 16. Changing the amount of power being drawn from the energy converter may involve decreasing the power by an amount corresponding to a change in the power supplied to the load during a time interval or increasing the source power by an amount associated with a range of output power.

Referring to Figure 3, to appreciate how the energy transfer device 14 can produce this effect, the following example is provided in which the energy converter 12 is a photovoltaic array 18 and the energy transfer device 14 includes a Xantrex Suntime® utility grid interactive inverter 20. The inverter 20 employs two conversion stages including a DC to DC converter 22 operable to convert input power from the array 18 at a nominal supply voltage of 48 volts to stored power at a voltage of about 380 volts. This converter is a closed loop device and is operable to provide power at a constant DC voltage of 380 volts. The inverter 20 further includes a DC to AC inverter 24 operable

to convert the stored power at **380V** into AC power at **240 RMS** volts. The load **16** is an AC power grid operated by a public utility company, for example.

5 The power inverter **20** has a processor **26** operable to control the DC to DC converter **22** and DC to AC converter **24** to change the amount of working power drawn from the array **18** to correspondingly change the amount of working power supplied to the AC load **16**. To do this the inverter **20** includes a DC current sensor **28** for sensing the current supplied by the array **18**, a DC voltage sensor **30** for sensing the supply voltage at the array **18**, and an AC power sensor **32** for sensing AC power supplied to the AC load **16**. These sensors **28**, **30** and **32** are in communication with the processor **26** and the controller is able to read and interpret signals therefrom as array current ( $I_k$ ), array voltage ( $V_k$ ) and AC power (ACP) respectively. The sensors **28**, **30** and **32** may respectively provide a current measurement resolution of about 15 **62.5mA**, a voltage resolution of about **0.125V**, and an AC power resolution of about **1W**, for example.

Referring to Figure **4**, the processor **26** may include a microchip PIC **16F876A**, for example, having a CPU **40**, a program memory **42**, random access memory **44** and an I/O interface **46**. Signal lines **48**, **50** and **52** operable to receive a signal from the DC current sensor **28**, a signal from the DC voltage sensor **30** and a signal from the AC power sensor **32**, respectively, are connected to the I/O interface. The I/O interface **46** also provides an AC power command signal to the DC to AC inverter **24**, specifying a desired AC power to be supplied to the AC power grid **16**. In general, in response to the DC current signal, the DC voltage signal and the AC power signal, an appropriate AC load power command signal is produced by the processor **26** to control the DC to AC inverter **24** such that maximum power is extracted from the array **18**.

30 The processor **26** may be the same processor used to control switching of transistors in the DC to DC converter **22** and the DC to AC converter **24**, for

example, and programs for controlling the DC to DC converter **22** and DC to AC converter **24** may be stored in the program memory **42**. In addition, the program memory **42** may be programmed with codes for directing the processor **26** to carry out methods according to various embodiments and aspects of the embodiment of the invention as described herein. In particular, these codes may cause the processor **26** to implement control routines described by way of the flowcharts, tables and graphs shown in Figures 5-11B, to effect the functionality of the methods according to this embodiment of the invention.

Referring to Figure 5, a main routine according to the first embodiment of the invention is shown generally at **50**. This routine is run every **16.66** milliseconds. This **16.66** millisecond period is chosen because it is the period of the line frequency (**60** hertz) of the AC power supplied to the grid. Thus, the main routine is invoked once for every cycle of the AC waveform provided to the AC power grid.

The main routine begins by causing the processor **26** to execute any DC to DC and DC to AC control modules, as shown at **52**. As part of these modules, a measurement of the photovoltaic array voltage  $V_k$  is taken, a measurement of the current  $I_k$  produced by the photovoltaic array is taken and an AC power measurement ACP is taken. Also within these modules, the array voltage  $V_k$  and array current  $I_k$  measurement values are multiplied together to produce a power value  $P_k$  associated with the current pass through the routine. A power value calculated from one or more previous passes through the routine may be stored to enable a change in power value to be calculated within these modules. A representation of a change in power  $dP$  from one pass through the routine to the next is required in subsequent routines described herein. Similarly, a change in voltage  $dV$  from one pass to next is calculated for use in subsequent routines.

After completing the DC to DC and DC to AC control modules **52**, block **54** directs the processor **26** to a "calculate regulation window" routine.

Referring to Figure **6**, the "calculate regulation window" routine is shown at **56** and begins with a first block **58** that causes the processor **26** to determine whether the change in power since the last pass is greater than zero and whether the change in voltage since the last pass is less than or equal to zero and whether or not a state variable labeled "action" is equal to a regulate increase state. (The way in which the action state variable is set will be described below).

Assuming the above conditions are met, block **60** directs the processor **26** to set a variable referred to as dv\_mp equal to the change in voltage since the last increase in power caused by a "more power" routine described below, and is thus dependent upon the trend in measured array voltage. Block **62** then directs the processor **26** to determine whether this dv\_mp value is greater than a pre-set value, in this instance **2.0** volts, and if so, block **64** directs the processor **26** to set the dv\_mp value to **2.0**. Block **66** directs the processor **26** to determine whether the dv\_mp value is less than another predetermined value, in this case **0.25** volts, and if so, block **68** directs the processor **26** to set the dv\_mp value equal to **0.25** volts. In effect, blocks **62** through **68** cause the processor **26** to set the dv\_mp value to the average change in voltage over the last two power increases between a maximum value of **2.0**, and a minimum value of **0.25**.

Referring to Figure **7**, the dv\_mp value is used to define a boundary between a regulate increase zone shown generally at **70** and a no-action zone shown generally at **72** among the possible range of array voltages  $V_k$ . The effect of changes in dv\_mp are to adjust up or down, the boundary between the regulate increase zone **70** and the no-regulate zone **72** indicated by line **74**. The no-action zone **72** is defined between this boundary **74** and a line **76** determined by a maximum power point tracking reference voltage (MPPT\_ref)

which is initially set at about **84%** of the open circuit voltage of the array in this embodiment. Below this line **76** a regulate decrease zone **77** is established. The regulate increase zone **70** acts as a first range of voltages relative to a reference voltage corresponding to a maximum power point of the array, and includes voltages greater than the reference voltage (MPPT\_ref). The regulate decrease zone includes a range of voltages less than the reference voltage (MPPT\_ref). A first range of voltages for which criteria for changing the amount of power drawn from the array are considered to be met thus includes voltages in the regulate increase and regulate decrease zones **70** and **77** and excludes a range of voltages within a limit of the reference voltage, i.e., the no-action zone **72**. Thus the criteria for changing the amount of power drawn from the energy converter are whether or not the array voltage is within the regulate increase zone **70** or the regulate decrease zone **77**.

When the change in voltage on successive passes through the routine shown in Figure **6** is low, the no-action zone **72** is relatively small and the regulate increase zone **70** is relatively large. Conversely, when the dv\_mp value is large, the no-action zone **72** is large and the regulate increase zone **70** is relatively small. The **0.25** and **2.0** lower and upper limits effectively bound the first range of voltages for which the criteria for changing the amount of power drawn from the array are met within minimum and maximum limits.

Referring back to Figure **6**, effectively the calculate regulation window value routine sets the dv\_mp value to establish the boundary **74** shown in Figure **7** between the regulate increase zone **70** and the no-action zone **72** thus defining the width of the no-regulate zone. The establishment of the variable-sized no-action zone **72** eliminates dithering and allows the processor circuit to change its sensitivity to changes in voltage, depending upon the trend in voltage increases and decreases.

Referring back to Figure 5, after calculating the regulation window, block 80 directs the processor 26 to determine whether a loop time out value has occurred. Later in the main routine 50, the loop value is set as shown at block 82 as will be described below. An initial loop value of 50 milliseconds, for example, may be set such that for example, on every third pass through the main routine shown at 50, the loop time out value will expire, and as shown at block 84, control of the processor 26 will pass to a regulate routine.

Referring to Figure 8, the regulate routine is shown in greater detail at 85. The regulate routine begins with a first block 86 that directs the processor 26 to determine whether the present voltage of the array is greater than the sum of the MPPT-ref voltage and the dv\_mp value. In other words, this block determines whether or not the array voltage  $V_k$  is in the regulate increase zone 70 shown in Figure 7. If so, block 88 directs the processor 26 to set the action state variable to "regulate increase" and then a "more power" routine is called as shown at 90 to increase the power drawn from the array. If, however, at block 86, the array voltage  $V_k$  is not in the regulate increase zone 70, block 92 directs the processor 26 to determine whether the array voltage  $V_k$  is in the regulate decrease zone 77. If so, block 94 directs the processor 26 to set the action state value to "regulate decrease" and block 96 directs the processor 26 to call a "less power" routine to reduce the power demanded from the array. If the array voltage  $V_k$  is in neither the regulate increase zone 70 or the regulate decrease zone 77 as determined by blocks 86 and 92, the regulate routine 85 is ended and the processor 26 is returned to the remaining portion of Figure 5 (block 150). Referring to Figure 7, when the voltage of the array is in the no-action zone 72, no action is taken to increase or decrease the power demanded from the array.

Referring back to Figure 8, when the processor 26 calls the more power routine as shown at block 90, the more power routine shown at 100 in Figure 9A is executed. Generally, the more power routine 100 begins with a first block 102 that causes the processor 26 to determine whether or not the array



voltage  $V_k$  is greater than the sum of the MPPT\_ref voltage and a predefined value, for example, 2.0 volts. When the array voltage  $V_k$  is more than 2.0 volts above the MPPT\_ref voltage, block 104 directs the processor 26 to set a power step variable according to Table 2 shown in Figure 9B. Use of this table involves using the presently measured AC load power value as an index to the table to determine which of a plurality of power ranges, the present AC load power value falls into. If the AC load power value is between zero and 40 watts, for example, the power step value is set to 4 watts. If the AC load power is between 800 watts and the maximum power available, the power step value is set to 24 watts, for example. In general, progressively larger AC load power ranges are associated with progressively larger power step values.

Once the power step value is known, referring back to Figure 9A, block 106 causes the power command signal to be set according to the power step value to increase the power demanded from the array by the power step value, subject to unit limits. Referring back to Figure 9B, it will be appreciated that as the AC load power increases, the power step value increases and thus the change in power in the power command is larger, at larger AC load power values.

Referring back to Figure 9A, if the array voltage  $V_k$  is not greater than (MPPT\_ref + 2.0), block 108 sets the power step value to a fixed value, in this case 4 watts, and block 106 causes the power command to be increased to request 4 more watts from the array. In effect, the more power routine 100 provides for larger increases in power demanded from the array when the array voltage  $V_k$  is relatively high and the supplied AC load power is high. Similarly, when the array voltage  $V_k$  is closer to the MPPT\_ref value, a smaller, fixed change in power is used, since it is assumed that the array is operating closer to the maximum power point. The effect of varying the change in power according to the present AC power being supplied to the load and subject to the array voltage meeting the indicated condition, provides for wide increases in power

at higher AC load power levels, thus allowing the maximum available power from the array to be supplied to the AC grid quicker, than if a fixed, relatively small step size such as **4** watts were used. This allows the system to achieve its optimal operating point very quickly, allowing it to change its output from **200 W** to **2000 W** in about four seconds, for example.

Referring back to Figure **8**, when the array voltage  $V_k$  is less than the MPPT\_ref value, the less power routine is called at block **96**.

The less power routine is shown in Figure **10A**, with further reference to Figure **10B**. A first part of the less power routine is shown in Figure **10A** at **110** and begins with a first block **112** that causes the processor **26** to determine whether the change in power since the last pass through the main routine shown in Figure **5** is negative. If so, block **114** directs the processor **26** to issue a power command to the DC to AC converter to cause a decrease in the power demanded from the array by an amount equal to the difference in power demanded since the last pass through the main routine. On the other hand, if the change in power is not negative, i.e., zero or positive, block **116** directs the processor **26** to issue a power command that decreases the power demanded from the array by a fixed amount such as **4** watts, for example. In effect, block **114** decreases the power demanded from the array by an amount depending on the change of power, and block **116** decreases the power demanded from the array by a fixed amount.

After either block **114** or **116** has been executed, a second part of the less power routine as shown at **118** is executed. This second part **118** of the less power routine includes a first block **120** that causes the processor **26** to determine whether or not a backoff timer has timed out. If not, the less power routine is ended. If so, block **122** directs the processor **26** to determine whether or not the action state variable has been set to "regulate decrease". If not, then the less power routine is ended. If so, however, block **124** directs the processor **26** to use Table B of Figure **10B** to determine a DC offset value

shown in column **126** associated with an AC load power range shown in column **128** in which the current AC load power falls. Then, block **130** directs the processor **26** to determine whether or not the present array voltage  $V_k$  is less than the current MPPT\_ref value less the DC offset value found in block **124** and if not, the less power routine is ended. If the array voltage  $V_k$  is less than the MPPT\_ref less the DC offset, i.e., it is within a second range, block **132** increases the MPPT\_ref value by the amount indicated in Column **134** of Table B in Figure **10B** associated with the power range in which the current AC load power falls. Thus, the second range is dependent upon the amount of power being supplied to the load. The second range is relatively small when a relatively large amount of power is supplied to the load and is relatively large when a relatively small amount of power is supplied to the load. Any increases in MPPT\_ref may be limited to ensure MPPT-ref is no greater than the open circuit voltage of the array less some guard value such as **3** volts, for example. (The open circuit voltage of the array may be measured periodically to allow for changes in the open circuit voltage to be monitored.)

Similarly, block **136** directs the processor **26** to set a back-off timer value selected from column **138** in Table B of Figure **10B** associated with the AC power range in which the current AC power falls.

Referring back to Figure **10A**, block **140** then directs the processor **26** to determine whether or not the current adjusted MPPT\_ref value is less than **85%** of the open circuit voltage of the array. (The open circuit voltage is previously known from initial measurements). If the MPPT\_ref value is not less than **85%** of the open circuit voltage of the array, the less power routine is ended, leaving the back-off value at that which was selected from Table B in Figure **10C**. Otherwise, if the MPPT\_ref value is less than **85%** of the open circuit voltage of the array, block **142** directs the processor circuit to set the back-off value to a minimum value which, in this embodiment may be **240**, for example. The effect of the second part of the less power subroutine is to prevent constantly changing conditions from excessively adjusting the

MPPT\_ref value too often. Effectively, the MPPT\_ref value is increased only when the regulation routine described above is not able to keep the array voltage  $V_k$  above a threshold value.

5 Referring back to Figure 5, after the call regulate routine has been executed, or if the loop timeout value has not yet been reached, the processor 26 is directed to block 150 of Figure 5.

10 Block 150 directs the processor 26 to determine whether it is time to find a new MPPT\_ref value. To do this, a timer may be preprogrammed with an appropriate value to cause the timer to time out every 10 seconds, for example. Thus, every 10 seconds, it is time to find a new MPPT\_ref value. Provisions may be included for ensuring the source power is above some minimum value such as 20 Watts, for example, before enabling the 10 second  
15 timer. Initially, the MPPT\_ref value is set to about 84% of the open circuit voltage of the array. This is typically about 10% higher than the expected MMPT\_ref value for most photovoltaic arrays, but it allows the circuit to more readily adapt to different arrays. This also eliminates the need to sweep the array.

20

When the timer times out, block 152 directs the processor circuit to call a find MPPT subroutine as shown at 153 in Figure 11A, with reference to Figure 11B. Referring to Figure 11A, the find MPPT routine 153 begins with a first block 156 that directs the processor 26 to determine whether or not this is the  
25 first pass through the routine. Detection of whether or not the present pass through the routine is the first pass may be achieved by detecting whether or not a first pass flag (not shown) has been set and if not set, setting it and directing the processor to block 158. If the first pass flag has been set, then the present pass through the MPPT routine is not the first pass and the  
30 processor is directed to block 168. When the present pass through the routine is the first pass, block 158 directs the processor 26 to determine whether the array voltage  $V_k$  is less than the MPPT\_ref voltage, i.e., whether

the array voltage is within the regulate decrease zone shown in Figure 7. If so, block **160** directs the processor **26** to set the action state variable to "sweep decrease" and then block **162** directs the processor **26** to call the less power routine described in Figure **10A**. Block **163** then directs the processor **26** to reset the MPPT loop timeout value so that another ten seconds will pass before the find MPPT routine is run again. The routine is ended after block **163**.

If at block **158** the array voltage  $V_k$  is not less than the MPPT\_ref value, block **164** directs the processor circuit to set the action state variable to "sweep increase" and block **166** directs the processor **26** to call the more power routine shown in Figure **9B**. Referring back to Figure **11A**, after the more power routine has been called, the MPPT routine is ended.

Referring back to Figure **11A**, if at block **156** it is determined that the current pass is not the first pass through this routine, the processor **26** is directed to block **168** which causes it to determine whether or not the change in power since the last pass through this routine, is greater than or equal to zero. If not, block **170** directs the processor **26** to set the action state variable to "sweep decrease" and block **172** directs the processor **26** to call the less power routine shown in Figures **10A**. As described above, the less power routine includes blocks that employ table B in Figure **10B** to increase MPPT\_ref. The effect of the table is to use the current AC load power to determine an array voltage limit below which no increase in MPPT\_ref occurs and above which a specific increase dependent upon current AC power is effected. This also makes the circuit sensitive to trends in power, rather than to instantaneous power.

Referring back to Figure **11A**, if at block **168**, the change in power is less than zero, the processor **26** is directed to block **174** which causes it to determine whether or not the change in voltage since the last pass through this routine is less than or equal to a threshold value of, in this embodiment, **2** volts for

example. Block **176** then directs the processor **26** to set the action state variable to "sweep increase" and block **178** directs the processor **26** to call the more power routine shown in Figure **9A**.

5 Referring to Figure **9A**, the more power routine includes a block **179** shown in broken outline which determines whether or not the action state variable is equal to "sweep increase" as set by block **176** in Figure **11A**. If so, the processor **26** is directed to block **102** of Figure **9A** wherein the power step value is set to **4** watts such that block **106** causes a power command to be  
10 issued to request **4** more watts from the system.

Referring back to Figure **11A**, block **182** directs the processor **26** to determine whether or not the present power being provided to the AC grid by the system is within pre-specified limits. If not, the find MPPT routine is ended. If so,  
15 block **184** directs the processor **26** to determine whether a total decrease of the MPPT\_ref value as of this pass through the routine is less than an MPPT limit value established according to Table C in Figure **11B** in response to the present AC power provided by the system. If so, block **186** is permitted to reduce the MPPT\_ref value by  $1/8^{\text{th}}$  volts unless the MPPT\_ref value is less  
20 than **40** volts, which in this case is a minimum voltage bound. The  $1/8$  volt reduction is equivalent to the resolution of the voltage sensor **30**. The bounds checking at blocks **184** and **186** avoids excessive changes in MPPT\_ref and instead makes the circuit sensitive to power trends rather than instantaneous power values. In general, the amount by which MPPT\_ref is decreased is  
25 dependent upon the amount of power supplied to the load and is relatively large when the power supplied to the load is small and is relatively small when the power supplied to the load is large. After block **186**, the find MPPT routine is ended but the MPPT loop timer is not reset, therefore on the next pass through the main routine shown in Figure **5**, it will still be time to find MPPT  
30 and another pass through the MPPT routine will be initiated.

After the call less power routine is invoked at block **172**, or the change in voltage is not less than or equal to  $V_{th}$  at block **174**, or the AC Power is not less than the Powerlimit-Pth at block **182** or the total decrease of MPPT\_ref is not less than MPPT\_limit at block **184**, block **187** directs the processor **26** to reset variables and reset the MPPT loop timer to cause the processor to wait another ten seconds before executing the find MPPT routine again.

The effect of the MPPT routine is - while the change in power is greater than or equal to zero and while the change in voltage is less than or equal to the threshold voltage - to reduce the MPPT\_ref value by  $1/8^{th}$  volts on each pass through the routine until a maximum reduction amount is achieved, the maximum reduction amount being determined by the present AC load power being provided to the AC grid. When the present AC load power is low, the MPPT limit is high, whereas when the present AC power is high, the MPPT limit is low. The MPPT routine thus acts as a modified perturb and observe routine that decreases MPPT\_ref while the less power routine serves to increase MPPT\_ref. Both of these routines adjust the MPPT\_ref value on the basis of the present amount of power being supplied to the load. Consequently, the apparatus tracks the maximum power point of the energy converter more accurately. Since the MPPT\_ref value is dependent upon the present power being supplied to the load and since the MPPT\_ref value establishes the boundaries shown in Figure 7. Effectively the criteria to be met by the array voltage to cause a change in the amount of power drawn from the array are dependent upon the present power being supplied to the load.

After completion of the MPPT routine shown in Figure 11A, the processor **26** is directed back to block **82** of Figure 5. Block **82** directs the processor **26** to set the loop value for the loop timeout test at block **80** as a function of the power supplied to the load. In this embodiment, setting of the loop value is done according to the formula  $(2560/(AC\_power + 1))$  subject to upper and lower bounds which in this embodiment are **60** and **3** respectively. When the

dynamic loop value is **60** for example, the loop time out and hence the regulate routine will be run every second and when the dynamic loop value is **3**, for example, the loop time out and hence the regulate routine will occur approximately every **50** milliseconds, or **20** times per second. The loop value is dependent upon the AC power and as the AC power increases, the loop value decreases causing the loop time out to occur more frequently. Similarly, as AC power decreases, loop time out occurs less frequently. When the amount of power supplied to the AC load is low, capacitors in the DC to DC converter and in the DC to AC converter are the source of power for any increases in power and thus any increase in load measured at the array will be delayed. Consequently, it is desirable to cause the loop timeout to occur more frequently so that the processor can react more quickly to increases in the AC load. When operating at high power levels, the capacitors are being drained more quickly and thus, changes in load are more readily seen by the processor and therefore more frequent loop timeouts serve no useful purpose. Thus, at high power levels the loop timeout value can be high resulting in less frequent monitoring by the processor circuit. The specific formula for calculating the loop value is appropriate for the Suntie® inverter and it will be appreciated that in other systems employing different capacitors, the formula may be different with the general goal of enabling the processor circuit to respond less frequently at low AC power levels and more frequently at high power levels.

Effectively the method and apparatus described herein cause power to be extracted from an energy converter in a manner in which maximum power is drawn from the energy converter. This is achieved by operating the energy converter such that current is drawn at a level that maintains the supply voltage of the energy converter as close as possible to a maximum power point tracking voltage of the energy converter. Since this maximum power point tracking voltage changes with operating conditions of the energy converter, one part of the control method described herein updates this maximum power point tracking voltage and another part adjusts the amount of



power drawn from the energy converter to cause the energy converter voltage to track as close as possible to the maximum power point tracking voltage.

5 The methods and apparatus described herein effectively load the energy converter until the power extracted from the energy converter starts decreasing and the voltage of the energy converter is also decreasing. This condition signifies that the energy converter is operating past its peak power point. The energy converter voltage at this point is considered a reference voltage (MPPT\_ref) and subsequently, the level of current drawn from the  
10 energy converter is generally maintained such that the voltage of the energy converter is held as close as possible to this reference value, at least until it is updated.

15 In general where switching power supplies are used in conjunction with an energy converter, such devices have little tolerance for being on the negative side of the MPPT\_ref point and are subject to collapse. Therefore the control methods and apparatus described herein attempt to keep the energy converter voltage on the positive side of the MPPT\_ref point. Furthermore, in the specific application described herein DC to DC switching power supplies  
20 driving DC to AC inverters generally do not act in a linear manner to changes in power imposed by the DC to AC converter, especially due to power storage in each device. Thus, the methods and apparatus described herein attempt to observe trends in power and voltages to ensure more reliable operation and set changes in the amount of power drawn from the energy converter on the  
25 basis of power supplied to the load rather than power drawn from the energy converter to enable these control methods to be used in DC to AC energy conversion applications.

30 While specific embodiments of the invention have been described and illustrated, such embodiments should be considered illustrative of the invention only and not as limiting the invention as construed in accordance with the accompanying claims.